TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1879.

Academy of Music—15th, Brandway Opera Bouse—The Strategitia, Duty's Theatre—As Arabian State, Fifth Avenue Theatre—H. H. S. Phofors, Grand Opera House-Bundresty's Brother Sam Maverly's Theatre-The Gulley Slave. Koster & Binl's Garden Convert New York Aquarium Unde Tom : Cabin. New York Clean - 12s and 120 Browlway. Mibio's Gerden—Hearts of Steel. Park Theatre—Fritz in trainil. Standard Theatre-Princess Total Son Francisco Minstrets - Browless and 200 to Theatre Comique—Mufficer Gueris' Curistin Two Pastor's Theatre Variety, Matines, Lalon Square Theatre—Protch Plats Wallack's Theatre—Estalla.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in thi evening before six o'clock.

## What a Disparagement !

What a disparagement of a population of fifty millions to say there is only one man among them fit to be President!

Yet GRANT is emphatically a common man The country may well go to pieces-the world ought to go to pieces, if there is only one man among fifty millions qualified to be President.

And then to say that the one man is ULYSSES S. GRANT-it is too much to bear. Where is the self-respect of the Nation?

## Cameron and Blaine.

Mr. Don Cameron's election to be Chairman of the National Republican Committee is a fact of significance. It indicates that the campaign of 1880 is to be fought, if accessary, by the most desperate and unscrupulous means. It indicates that the worst elements of the Republican party are active in behalf of the third term; that if GRANT should return to power, it will be in company with the disreputable leaders whose misconduct led to the Republican defeats of 1874 and 1876; and it indicates that HAYES, SHERMAN, and GRANT are equally opposed to BLAINE, and that whatever else may happen, the magnetic statesman from Maine will not be permitted to carry off the nomination if their united forces can suffice to

A campaign under the direction of Mr. CAMERON means the employment of money in quantities limited only by the necessities of the case. He is rich and lavish himself, and has relations with men and corporations who would supply him with any required vears the prop of his father's fortunes and the guiding spirit of the Polinsylvania Ping, which has held that State in bondege and plundered it almost as successfully as the Tweed Ring plur dered New York. He is the real, all ett not at all times the revealed hero, of some of the most desperate pattles of that Ring for the retention of its abused power. In 1872 certain exposures of Gen. HARTRANFT's misconduct in the office of Auditor-General led the better class of Republicans to insist upon his being forced from the ticket upon which he was the nominee for Governor. Even the elder CAMERON is supposed to have bent to the storm; but the younger not only declared and accordingly, authough manthair the not elected, he was counted in and seated. Thus it appears that the Great Fraud of 1876 was not Mr. CAMERON'S first adventure of the kind, nor will it be his last, if similar means should promise to be available for the success of his candidate in 1880.

Every tolerably well-informed reader will remember that it was Cameron's bitter and relentless opposition to BLAINE that nominated HAYES at Cincinnati. Although Secretary of War, he sought a place in the Pennsylvania delegation, of which he became the Chairman, and as such refused to cast the votes of the minority for BLAINE. He had managed to get a majority to agree to support his old friend, HARTRANFT, so long as he appeared to have any chance; and, in order to maintain the pretensions of this wooden man, votes were bought up for him on several ballots from the loose material of the North and South Carolina delegations. This farce was kept up until the time came for the nomination of HAYES, for which Mr. Cameron was as much responsible as if he had individually appointed him the candidate.

The Pennsylvania votes which belonged to BLAINE, and which were arbitrarily suppressed by Mr. Cameron, were more than snough to have nominated him. The Republicans of that State are to-day almost as unanimously and as earnestly for BLAINE as they were in 1876. But we shall see how many delegates he will be able to secure against the power of the Ring; and how he will fare when he comes to contend in the National Convention with the combined strength of the Fraudulent Administration, GRANT, CONKLING, the CAMERONS, the rich men, toadies, and thieves, who think they see in a third term the shadow of the empire, with such chances as LOUIS NAPOLEON spened to his followers.

## The War in South America.

The course of events in Peru since the conquest of Pisagua by the Chilians indicates that the invading army is more than a match for any force which the ailled States are able to mass against it. The fact that Chili, which seemingly entered upon this contest against great odds, should have managed in so short a time to secure an absolute mastery of the sea and a preponderance on land, reflects not a little credit on her military and civil organization, and reveals how signally she differs in both these respects from most South American republics.

When this war began, few persons in Lima er La Paz lookec for any other result than the ruin of Chilian commerce and the bombardment of Valparaiso by the Peruvian ironclads. There was not a vessel in the Onilian navy which was supposed capable of withstanding for a moment the Huascar and Independencia, while a movement by land against the joint forces of Bolivia and Peru seemed out of the question. The relative size of the armies which could be mus tered on both sides would naturally be proportioned to the population, and it was known that Chill had scarcely more than 2,000,000 inhabitante, against some 5,000,000 in the silled States. Inasmuch, too, as the great nitrate deposits near Cobija were the prize contended for, all the advantages of posttion seemed to belong to the northern powers. Under such circumstances, a war of conquest on the part of Chill may well have looked to the superficial observer as a wild and preposterous venture.

All these objections, however, might have seen met and overborne by one decisive argument. Peru and Bolivia were bankrupt, whereas Chili possesses, to an extent never equalled or even approached by any nation of Spanish stock, the power of the purse. Her credit in the markets of Europe is so

good that she can borrow for five per cent. as was shown in the loan of 1870. This fact, we need not say, insured not only an adequate commissariat and ample supplies of to sustain a protracted struggle, and to wear out by sheer endurance the III-equipped, ill-fed, and ill-paid forces of the enemy. Nor was this all. The mere existence of Chill's credit, when contract foreign loans even earlier than turn. Peru, attests a sound and admirable spirit in the mass of the population; for only by foresight, economy, and rigorous self-control could a country relatively poor have compassed the punctual payment of its just debts. By their fiscal and commercial probity, the Chilians had well deserved the name of the English of South America, and they have now evinced in military operations the precise habits of discipline, calculation, and cooperation which are involved in the virtue of making both ends meet. When we review the political and financial history of South American republics, we must concede that Chili alone has vindicated a right of expansion and predominance by the test of experience.

That Chill will annex the nitrate district, which she has long coveted, together probably with the guano islands lying off the southern coast of Peru, seems to be tolerably well assured by the success attending the movement of her invading army during the past six weeks. The landing at Pisagua, followed by the storming of heights some 2,000 feet in altitude, and so steep that carriage roads can only overcome the grade by a zigzag course, was indisputably a gallant achievement. The hills, it seems, were defended by 900 Bolivians, who fought until their ammunition was entirely exhausted, and they were carried by a detachment of only 1,000 Chilians, some 140 of whom lost their lives. Within forty-eight hours afterward the whole expeditionary army, comprising 16,000 infantry, 1,200 cavalry, 30 KRUPP steel field guns, and six Gathings, were placed upon Peruvian soil. The plan of campaign was to acquire the Pisagua Railroad, and, after capturing Tarapaca, to occupy the road running from the port of Iquique to Pozo Almonte, a sort of well or pool, from which the water supply of Iquique is derived. To oppose the invading column the Peruvians had some 10,000 men along the line from Iquique to Pozo Almonte, while another allied force, estimated at 5,000, was moving to the same point from Arica.

Peruvian sources, a week ago, the Chilian vanguard, compr. sing some 2,500 men, finprudently assailed an intrenched position who would supply him with any required at arapaca, eccepted by a superior force, amount for such a purpose. He has been for and sustained a considerable loss. This partial reverse, however, was far more than compensated by the decisive victory won in the so-called battle of San Francisco some days afterward. On the 21st of November the allied force of Peruvians and Bolivians, having been swollen to some 11,600 in the march from Iquique to Noria, and thence moving northward to join a body of 5,000 men under the command of the Bolivian President, fell on a Chilian advanced corps, some 6,000 strong. The latter held a fortified position, and their Knupp guns are reported to have made great ravages among the ranks of the enemy, whose cavalry charged three times in the fruitless effort to capture the artil bery. The battle went on, it seems, all day, test. The allies lost their camp, their artiflery, and a large number of their Generals and officers, and their army seems to have been entirely broken up.

According to a telegram received from

It is now optional with the invading force to occupy Iquique or to move northward on Arica, for there is no body of Peruvian troops at present in the field which is likely to risk a battle. It is significant that the news of this last engagement has been followed by intimations that Bolivia is disposed to withdraw from the war, and to come to terms with Chill upon the basis of the transfer to the La Paz Government of Iquique, which has long been the principal Rollelan com seaboard. It is clear, from recent events, that, without Bolivian cooperation, Peru will be unable to cope with Chill, and cannot well avert a mutitation of her southern provinces. Indeed, almost any concessions might probably be extorted by the appearance of a Chilian fleet off Callao, and n threatened bombardment of that seaport

## A Perverted Trust.

Gen. Adams and Gen. HATCH, Ute Commissioners, announce their belief that twelve Indians of Chief Douglass's band will be given up, and their hope that "evidend enough can be got to convict several of them, if not all. Those convicted," continues the Denver despatch in reporting ADAMS's remarks, "will be hanged." Chief OURAY, however, the third Commissioner brings the news that the feeling of the White River Utes is strong against giving up the Indians named to such a trial, and that they will risk renewing the war.

The Ute Commission represents the Indian Bureau; but even soldlers in a campaign would hardly treat Indians, when hostilities had once ceased, with so feroclous a spirit. Nowadays it is not only soldiers and settlers, but often their own agents and superintendents, that the red men count among their enemies. SCHURZ and HAYF outdo SHERIDAN and HATCH in zeal for hanging Utes. It is vile for an institution nominally created to protect the Indians, to thus curry favor with frontiersmen at the sacrifice of those under their charge. The criminal who has nothing to excuse or extenuate his crime, at least does not expect his own counsel to join in the effort to convict him. But no subordinate of CARL SCHURZ'S ventures to point out that these Utes-doomed before trial—were at peace until their agent seized their grazing ground to run his plough on, and called in troops to shoot those who resisted this tyranny; no one urges that these self-same Utes gave up unconditionally all their captives. Many people hold that the life of one white man is worth a dozen lives of red men; the meanness of CARL SCHURZ'S business is in first successfully begging the lives of white captives and then ordering the gallows for

the men who gave them up. This is only the fatest case of the Indian Office allying itself with those who hold, in the brutal phrase now current, that the only good Indian is a dead Indian. The same spirit has been rife ever since HAYES, SCHURZ, and HAYT came into power. It was seen in the case of the Poneas, now so thoroughly discussed, despite CARL SCHURZ'S effort to forestall opinion against them; it was seen in the Fort Robinson massacre, which resulted from the orders of SCHURZ, HAYT, and HAYES to take a band of Cheyenne fugitives back to the Indian Territory at all hazards. Four out of the five Indian wars waged by HAYES and SCHURZ have sprung from Schuz's agents calling for troops to light the red men. At this moment we see Colorado settlers demanding the spoliation of the Ute lands, and HAYT SCHURZ inspires the Senate resolution to begin the work.

The Indians might better be put under martial law than under such civilian conmunitions of war, but it meant the capacity | trol, for then they would at least know what to expect. Preposterous as the theory is that professional soldiers are the persons best suited to bring up the Indian race in the paths of peace, at least it would be betthan selecting for official defenders of consider that the nation began to the Indians men who betray them at every

Even the old system of Indian management, in which the Indian Bureau used to be charged with always standing by the red men, though in the wrong, and refusing to admit the wrong, lest the Indian should be without friends, was better than this system of comprehensive treachery, devised by SCHURZ, HAYT, and HAYES.

## Opinions on One Subject.

Gen. GRANT has not been noted for having opinions. Especially on matters of civil government he has generally been understood not to have much to say, for the suffleient reason that he did not know much.

But all at once he explodes.

He develops. Under the genial influence of the fluid skies of George W. Childs he is constrained to say that our Consuls ought to be permitted to engage in trade, and at the same time they ought to be paid higher salaries. This is only a fresh and conclusive evidence that Gen. Grant's sympathies are

wholly foreign and anti-American. An increase of the expenses of govern ment is nothing in his apprehension. He forgets that every dollar of taxes is the exponent, at some stage, of a drop of sweat wrung from the brow of the laborer.

## The Excuse of a Lackey.

JAY GOULD, having decided to print a Sunday edition of the Tribunc, has been getting out such a paper for several weeks. So far as we have observed, it is a very harmless sheet, though the cant and namby-pambyism of its editorial page must provoke in the judicious feelings of disgust and contempt which are inappropriate to the day

But JAY GOULD'S people seem to think it necessary to kee; on apologizing for pub-Hahing a Sunday paper, lest somebody should think them very wicked, and so stor, taking the Tribune altogether. They therefore tell the people who are able to tolerate the school girls' compositions they furnish for leading articles on Sunday, and the feeble old maids in the country who are in a quiver over the thought of a Sunday Tribune, that the reason for printing it is that the most proper people in New York have taken to reading Sunday papers, and so there can be no harm in the business. But what difference does it make who reads a Sunday paper, so far as the right or wrong of publishing it is concerned?

This is the great argument the Tribune uses to sustain its course in bidding for patronage on the first day of the week: "One of our most respected townsmen, Gov. E.

Monean may be mentioned as a type of thousands who never thought of looking at a Sunday paper then, and never think of getting along without one now." Well, what of it? If it is wrong to read a Sunday paper, is it any the less wrong because Gov. Morgan finds he can't ge along without one; and if it is right, what difference does it make whether he takes

one in or not? sensible man. He is very well able to decide for himself what it is proper and right for him to do, but he does not set himself up, so far as we know, as the keeper of other people's consciences, or as their exemplar He is interested in public affairs, and so, of course, can't get on unless he reads a Sunday paper; and no other intelligent man who wishes to keep informed regarding what is happening, omits to read his newspaper on Sunday, if it is worth reading.

But nobody, unless he is a snob and a toady, offers as an excuse for such reading the example of some prominent man; and if he has any independence of character, he es not think of making excuse at all. Nor would any newspaper, except one rooted in cant and humbur, seek to justify its course in bidding for patronage on Sunday by resorting to the arguments and explanations of a lackey.

## The Maine Controversy.

Some of our Democratic contemporaries treat the controversy now raging in Maine in a manner which seems to us mistaken and injudicious. Without inquiring or considering whether the present authorities of Maine have done right or wrong in dealing with the election returns, they loudly tell the Republicans that, even if they are now counted out in that State, they are only suffering in a smaller way the same kind of discipline which they themselves applied when they made HAYES President after Mr. TILDEN had been elected. This sentiment also finds expression in many other ways; and one of our own esteemed contributors puts it in verse as follows:

COMPOLATION FOR MR. SLAINS.
Fraud'" still they cry; "Fraud'" still cries Michigan

Old Gaucraon's gone and stolen the State of Maine." od, Mister Braine? Just think of Louisiana; Of MAR WELLS, ANDERSON, CARRIAGE, and KENNER! You set the example, hir; why blame your pup It they, too, rid themselves of squeamish scruples; Did you not Hayes into the White House boost? These are your chickens, sir, come home to roest

SPRINGFIRLD, Dec. 10.

This reasoning will not do. It is true the Republicans got the Presidency by a political crime which, we would fain hope, will not be repeated in this country; but that fact cannot serve as an apology or palliation for the perpetration of a similar crime in Maine or in any other Commonwealth. The argument is a natural one, we dare say, but it ought not to be allowed. If Gov GARCELON and his associates have acted in strict obedience to the Constitution and the laws of Maine, then they are right and should be justified; if they have violated the Constitution and the laws, then they are wrong and should be condemned.

This is the only real issue, and to this point the question should rigorously be held.

JOHN SHERMAN causes prompt denial to be nade of the story that he has struck hands with the third-term men to help along the nominaion of GRANT. SHERMAN'S bargains are all in his own interest.

Whether the Hon. HAMILTON HARRIS is a big enough man to prevent Mr. Connell from renominating Blackmailer SETTH as Superintendent of Insurance, is a question that inter ests the people of Albany.

Should it prove true that when Senator SHABON, the Nevada millionaire, who inst February drew two years' pay for Congressional sessions that he never attended, attempts to repeat that performance, his game will be cked by the Secretary of the Senate, seither Republicans nor Democrats will grieve. It i said that he will turn up sgain in Washington after the holidays to claim pay for last spring's xtra session, which also he did not attend, and that he can be checked by a statute prescribing deductions for absence not due to sickness. It advocating the scheme in his report, while | will be creditable to the Macratavy to enforce this statute, and there should be some furthe way of officially rebuking the shameless con duct of SHABON.

The dease crowd that besleged the doors of Gilmore's Garden on Sunday night, the sixty-five pedestrians that faced the starter, and the betting and cheering that began at once, showed that the six-day walking mania is not over. Yesterday's weather was wretched for such shows; but should the rest of the week be fair. the gate money will be heavy, and the winner of the race, if he gets his promised haif, will emerge from the contest a expitalist, like Row-ELL. Such a field, of course, was never before own at a six-day walking match, and at \$100 each, the entrance fees alone aggregate \$6,500 to the manager. Among these aspirants are no fewer than three MURPHYS and as many PAN-CHOTS; a pair of Davises, another of Howards, and still another of Mappens. There are McKee, McClellan, and McConmick; Fitz-PATRICK and FITZGERALD; BRODIE and BRI-ODIE; while such additional names as DU-FRANE, LA COUSE, MIGNAULT, PEGBAN, PARIS, and MOLYNEAUX, with KROHNE, GELDERT, and SEHRING, give a distinct international flavor to the contest. They have rallied from all parts of the compass-from Covington, Canada, California, Salamanea, Elmira, Peoria, and P. E. Island. The Lepper and the Old Sport are of course on hand, but for some mysterious rea son are not joined this time by the Big Swede.

The fight in Maine is not a fight between thg Republicans and Democrats, but between the Republicans and all others, of whom the Greenbackers are a large majority. The Governor is a Democrat, or more properly a Fusionist, but the majority or the Council, which did the counting, are Greenbackers; and if the men to whom certificates have been issued as mem Legislature keep their seats, it will result in the election of the Greenback candidate for Governor.

While yesterday's fall of snow brings with it naught but discomfort in the city, it will be hailed with delight in the country as giving sleighing and coasting for the holidays. The snowfall in the past week in central and north ern New York was quite enough, however, to set the sleigh bells a jingling.

The streets from Central Park to the Battery are swimming in snow, slush, and mud, Too bad the storm came in Christmas week but it gives Williams a chance to show whether his broom is as mighty as his club once was.

Now that Dan Rice has changed from the circus to the pulpit, what will become of the Rev. Dr. Brother TALMAGE'S monopoly, in case DAN should also carry the gymnastics of the sawdust into his sermons? Is there concealed in this new vocation of Dan Rice some deep plan of revenge by those foes of the Tabernadi clown who were defeated by him first in the Presbytery and then in the Synod?

## THE SHADOW OF THE THIRD TERM. Voters of German Origin Generally Agalust

From the Share's Kellung WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- Richard Smith of the Cincinnati Gaertle, who has been for some days in this city, in a conversation with a reporter, expressed himself as follows concerning the proposed nomination of Grant;

The German Republicans of Ohio are, as I find, very strongly opposed to the Grant move-ment. This is not to be said of those in the southern part of Ohio alone, for I have just learned that the same sentiment exists in all the middle and northern parts of the State. I am convinced that, if Gen. Grant should be minated, the Germans in a body will fall off from the Republican party, not because they do not like Grant, but because they have a strong repugnance to imperialism. This repugnance they have inherited from their fathers, and have brought to this country with them. I am him that the existence, the security, and all the interests of the party of which he is a member imperatively require him to withdraw formally and publicly from the Presidential campaign. That candidate who can reconcile with each other the warring factions in New York will have in the Convention the support of the West because the Western Republicans believe that it s essentially necessary to carry the State of New York."

What Mr. Smith says respecting the German voters of Ohio is confirmed here from various other sources; and the same is the case with the German Republicans of Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana, and New York. In all those States the editors of the German lican journals aver that the feeling of the Germans against the nomination of Gen. Grant for a third term is very strong and decided; and from each of those States, New York included. the German Republican editors have written or said to their friends that they should lose great many of their aubscribers if they should come out in support of the Grant movement.

### MORE TRUTH OF HISTORY Judge Bavis and the Electoral Commission-

New Parts. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Green

Ricer," in his communication published in Triz Sun of Dec. 20, corrects the misstatements of another correspondent as published in Trie SUN of Dec. 6, but it is evident that "Green River" does not know the whole of the inside history of the Electoral Commission law.

There was a great effort made by the Democratic managers to induce Judge Davis to consent to accept the place of fifth Judge and fif teenth Commissioner. It failed, as everybody who knew Judge Davis knew it would fail. Bu here is the important fact that "Green River" does not state.

Judge Davis insisted that Judge Bradley was just us safe for the Democrats as he would be himself. He said he knew what Bradley's views were, and they were entirely in accord with his own. He also assured his Democratic friend. whose relations with him were exceedingly intimate, that the Democrats had nothing to fea from Bradley if the facts of the Plorida and Louisiana elections were as represented.

Judge Davis certainly gave his friend to understand that in his judgment the Electora Commission law required the Commission to go sohind the returns, and that this was Judge Bradley's view of that law. This was the report made to the friends of Mr. Tilden by the genlieman who consulted with Judge Davis, and this accounts for the confidence with which they expected a favorable decision in the Florida case

That Judge Bradley did write an opinion on the Florida case favorable to the Democrats and sustaining their view of the power of the Commission to go behind the returns, is a facbeyond dispute. Therefore, I am inclined to pelieve that Judge Davis would have so held and I have never had any doubt as to his sincerity in recommending the Democratic managers. brough his friend, to accept Bradley as the fifth Judge without delay

"Green River" asks, Was Judge Davis's "clection to the Senate a mere accident?" Of course t was not. The Democrats were outgeneralled n this as they were in everything else. The very instant the Electoral Commission bill passed both Houses of Congress, the proposiion was made to the Democratic members of the Illinois Legislature to accept Judge Davis as a compromise candidate, and the anti-Logan Republicans would vote for him. They bit at the bait without consultation with their friends in Washington. How this was managed I do not care now to tell.

## WASHINGTON, Duc. 20,

## Cameron's Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—Senator Don Cameon has been in this city several days making arrange nents for an early meeting of the Republican Convention of Pennsylvania. Col. Rooten, Chairman of the State Re of Pannsylvania. Onl. Indicate, Chairman et ine cance described publican. Committee, was sent for to meet the Sational Chairman at Kemble's Sank, nor the purpose of receiving instructions respective the matter.

Col. Hundra was directed to call his Committee together at the Continental Hotel on Theostay. Doc. 36, and when the Committee meets it must far Wedneslay. Feb. 25, 1880, as the time and Harrisburg as the pince for the neeting of Cameron's Stare Gonvention to select the gates in U. S. Crant for President and Donald Cameron for Vice-Presidents.

COLD WEATHER IN PARIS.

What the Frenchmen Think of It-Omnibuses and Cars Stopped by the Snow-Parls with out Milk - Barrhended Working Girls.

Paris, Dec. 5 .- We have cold weather in Paris now. The fourtains are all frozen up, and the Seige is full of ice. This has been so for the last two or three weeks. People have been expecting the weather to change every day, but it does not change,

Everybody has something to say about it. The first remark one Parislan makes to another, as he gets in a car or omnibus. is, "This is not very warm weather;" and "How cold it is!" is shuddered out as he draws his cont col lar around his ears.

"It is a fine time for the rich," said an old woman, as she stopped to complain to a friend. But this winter is particularly hard on the poor. Last summer it was very cold and wet and the crops all turned out badly. Bread has risen four cents on a loaf, and, worst of all for a Parisian, wine is scarce, owing to the grapes not having had enough sun to ripen. The allegorical wolf is at the imaginary door; the rea wolf is looking for a warm place in the Forest of Fontainebleau.
One of the worst features of Paris is that there

are no facilities for keeping warm in unusually cold weather. Many of the houses are built in a very rickety manner, with big holes under the doors and great cracks in the window sashes.

cold weather. Many of the houses are built in a very rickety manner, with big holes under the doors and great cracks in the window sashes. Coal is very dear, and all the cases and restaurants that are warm at all have the feeling of being heated by the breath of the customers and the gas jets.

The warmest people are the Americans, who go about saving: "Isn'tit gay?" and "Doesn't it seem like home?" How that braces one up!

The coldest people are the omnibus drivers, who sit up high and catch all the cold winds coming around corners. They do themselves up in large hairy uisters and comforters, smake immense pipes, and yeit their opinions of the weather at each other as they pass.

The cabmen are also pretty cold, and may be seen jumping and slapping their arms at the cab stands: they are also to be met with in the wine shops. They put small pieces of carpet in their cabs, and hang large piacards outside of the window with the words "warm inside," deluding strangers into the idea that they have stoves and hot bricks with them.

But speaking of cold men, one must not forget the chestnut roasters, who stand in doorwars and fry to keep warm over their little charcal stoves. It makes one envy the chestnuta-so warm-while the poor roaster stands with tears running down his cheeks, alternately slamping his [12] and punching himself in the ribs to keep warm.

The boulevards are quite deserted in the ribs to keep warm.

The boulevards are quite deserted in the ribs to keep warm.

The boulevards are quite deserted in the ribs to keep warm.

The poulevards are quite deserted in the ribs to keep warm.

The poulevards are quite deserted in the ribs to keep warm.

The poulevards are quite deserted in the ribs to keep warm.

The poulevards are quite deserted in the country brown of the wind, and are so benumbed with coid that they would not arrest a particide.

The great crowds that a short time ago were stitling with their halts off, crinking and smoking in fertic of the wind, and are so benumbed with coid that they would not

### Navigation Closed from Rhinebeck North-Trains Delayed by Snow.

-----

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 22.-The cold wave ntered the Hudson River Valley early on Satorday evening, and late on Sunday night the hermometer here marked 3° below zero. This caused much anxiety among freighters, and there was a hurrying to and fro. The steam-boats Martin and Eagle of the Newburgh and Albany line had a hard time of it in the upper Hudson, and on Saturday night finished their trips for the season, although one of them will ply between Kingston and Newburgh this week The propeller Andrew Harder of the Pough-New York passenger and freight line reached here at 4 A. M. on Sunday. Having 30,000 feet of lumber on board for Athens, forty miles further north, her Poughkeepsie passenmiles further north, her Poughkeepsie passengers and freight were hurried ashore and her prow was headed northward, with every prospect of a hard fight with the lee. She had a comparatively easy trip going up, reaching Athens at 10:30 on Sunday morning, Large gangs of men were set at work unleading her, and she started southward again at 4 P. M. She ancountered heavy lee between Malden and Tivoli, and had to back out several times. She was nearly five hours coming to Poughkeepsie, and was the last boat through. Navigation from Rhinebeck north to Albany is closed. At Castleton, nine miles south of Albany, foot passengers cross the river on the lee, at Schodack the river is also frozen dear across, and the lee is three inches thick. The Catskill and Hudson ferries are still running, as is also the Saugerties ferry but the weather is still cold, and they will probably be closed to-night or tomorrow morning. Two tuces passed north yeaterday for Athens, but they were forced to turn about at Tivoli and come back for fear of being frozen in. Navigation from Rhinebeck to New York is still comparatively easy. The Thomas Cornell and James W. Baldwin are still plying between Ringston and New York, and the Daniel Miller, John L. Hasbrouck, and Andrew Harder between Ponghkeepsie and New York. I looks, however, as though all will be compelled to lay up the inter part of the week.

A snow storm set in at midnight, and continued through the night. This moining all the bays and coves along the river are filled with snown storm set in a midnight, and continued through the night. This moining all the bays and coves along the river are filled with snown storm set in a midnight, and continued through the night, This moining all the bays and coves along the river are filled with snown storm set in a midnight, and continued through the night, This moining all the bays and coves along the river are filled with snown storm set in a transpley turn into ice. Advices from the north say that the atorn was very severe along the line of the gers and freight were hurried ashore and her

## THE FIRST SLEIGHING

# Great Sport in the Cutters and Portland Sieigha Yesterday.

New Yorkers awoke yesterday morning to and two or three inches of snow on the ground, and those who had sleighs and horses saw that the snow was crispy and good for sledding. It was evident, from the business at the blacksmith and repair shops, that there would be sport on the avenue in the afternoon, although early in the day a great many gentlemen wen out for a spin over the snow. By 3 o'clock St. Nicholas and Jerome avenues were thronged and there were some exciting brushes. Mr.

Nicholas and Jerome avenues were thronged, and there were some exciting brushes. Mr. Robert Bonner took an early drive through the Park, making at times great speed. Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbill drove Lysander to a little sleigh that weighed iees than flity pounds. Mr. Frank Work sat behind his noted golding. Frank Reeves, and he looked very sharely as Mr. Shep. F. Knapp passed by driving his well-known Hambictenian. Mr. Vanderbilt Allen had just gathered up the reins for a spia behind Whirlwind as Mr. John Harbeck shotby behind a handsome bay mare so rapidly that both Mr. Ailen and Col. Lichtenstein looked at each other and nodded expressively, and then Col. Lichtenstein gave his bay mare loosed at each other tushing along. Mr. P. J. Coe holding the roins, and there was a prospect for a brush with Mr. Ridsback's black mare, Lena Case, but the gentleman did not seem so disposed. There came apinning along, Mr. P. J. Coe holding the roins, and there was a prospect for a brush with Mr. Ridsback's black mare, Lena Case, but the gentleman did not seem so disposed. There came apinning along shortly before 4 o'clock, some five teams that were making good time—Mr. Trumbull with Manford and Belvidero, Mr. John Barry with Lady Kelso, out of whom he hopes to get 2'20; Mr. James Standish with his brown geiding Garryowen, Mr. Samuel Lowden with the chestnut geiding Bratans, Mr. Wally Birdsell with his bay geiding Col. Nooney, Mr. Ansen Taylor with his sorre! Sarsapprilla, ex-Sheriff Conner with his newly purchased bay geiding Mike Roden, ex-Alderman Weide with his bay geiding Charley Amman, Mr. John Hasiert with his bay geiding. Fitzgeridd, and very many other well known lovers of the sport.

The sport yesterday roman ded the venerable Dorman Z Ormsby of the year; first sleighing in this old Bloomingdale road and Third on the cod Bloomingdale road and Third

avenue, from Twenty-eighth street north, twenty thousand people used to assemble at the time of the first sleighing of the season and watch the sport. The drivers would let the horses out for bursts of speed that the speciators applicated, and then would rein up at Bradshaw's, or its Woodruff's, or Bill Sparks's hotel on the Third avenue, or at Burnliam's or Jones's on the Blooming dale road, Mr. Ormsby was the first man to appear in a sleigh on the road for seventeen consecutive years, and great was his fame on account of it. The late Inspector Specialt and Matthew Moore had the honor for some years, and yesterday James Randoph was the first man to reach Gabe Case's. He went there last Friday, and got a bottle of wine and nince pte, but before he made way with them the snow melted, and he had to leave his sleigh there until yesterday.

ANOTHER INDIAN WAR IMMINENT.

Chief Ouray Unable to Effect a Surrender of the Accused Utes.

there until yesterday.

Los Pinos Agency, Col., Dec. 22,-Ouray has just arrived from the camp of the White River Utes, and announces to the Commission that he was unable to effect a surrender of the prisoners demanded by the Commission, Ouras has given the White River Utes until the 23d inst. to deliver up the prisoners. This is his ultimatum, and if not complied with by that

ultimatum, and if not complied with by that time he will call for the troops and assist them in a war against Douglas and his tribe. Ouray says the feeling is very strong against siving up the Indians, and he is of the opinion that the war faction will prevail. Ouray has done all in his power to carry out the peace policy of the Government, and, having failed, is ready to assist the War Department whenever it shall commence operations.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Mr. Schurz received this evening the following telegram from Gen. Hatch dated at Los Pinos, Dec. 20: "Ouray returned from White River Utes this morning; has given the tribe until the 23d to bring in the prisoners, We shall know then whether they will be given up. There is a scrious division in the tribe."

## CENSURING A JURY.

## An Acquittal in a Case in which Judge Moore

Thomas Hart, a beardless young man, was ted in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday for barglary in the first degree, in having broken into the residence of Mr. Bishop, in Pacific street, on Nov. 10. His sileged accomplice, one Qually, was caught in the house by Mr. Bishop, who held the prisoner until the police came. A pair of shoes, left behind, was the only clue to the other thief, and Detective Curran found that they be the other thief, and Detective Curran found that they be longed to Thomas Hart, whom he arresed in a reading room in De Kalb avenue. Quality, who had pleased guilty, swore, after a cross-symmiation, that Hart was with him in the house, and that they had forced a way in by the basement. The jury, however, to the surprise of the Court, brought in a verifict of "Not guilty" I lindge Moste lectured the lury for their weight, saying that courts and pro-counting officers were maintained for very little purpose if luries so unlead rived under the presence, he said, was clearly guilty, and should have been control and severally fittled the Re mivised the District Alloring, not to try any more cases before that lury. Giver Cotter was size of the bryongh. He agyleined that they gave the prisoner the benefit of their doubt.

### John Sherman has not Made a Bargain with Ulyanes. From the Prihme.

PRILADLPHIA, Dec. 21.-No more unutterable nonsense, however, has been sent out than that which represents Secretary Sherman as having united with the Grant movement, and having remained in town to seal the bargain over the hospitable lumebeen table of Mr. George W. Childs, while the other candidates were merely and conclusively submerged by the Grant wave. Mr. Sherman has made no such agreement, and is as hostile as ever to the third term; he had no political talk whatever with Gen. Grant or his following; and instead

of being at Mr. Childs's loneheen, he was, at that hou waterully on board the train, making the best of his wa to New York.

It may be added that the other Presidential candidates show no disposition to leave the field; and that the in side politicisus still think that if Gen. Grant goes into the Couvestion, it will be to make his contest with the

## Edison and McMahon.

others.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read in THE SON the account of the electric light invention, and my heart beat with pride that the inventor, Thomas Alva Edison, the foremost man of the world to-day, is an American. But should his hard-earned glory, his tran-scendent genus to assailed, as it has been by the letter in Tax Sus to-day, from a so-called electrician, whose name would never appear in connection with that o the great inventor except by his own hand! He says Edison never invented anything. Great He says Edison never invented anything Great heavens! Have, then, the patent offices all lift live pass to Treats in Braining lawbit filed machine the number of 200 to Thomas Aiva Edison, for new and meritorious inventions? Have the collison, selentific societies, and expositions here and in Europea, selentific as cieties, and expositions here and in Europea, selentific and the coaspiracy in showering degrees, medals, allothed in upon America's girled son! If so, let this person which as made himself famons by the discovery that Edison never invented anything, and that all these institutions are base deceiver, take their place. If not so, if he is is along in his pigny cavy of the 'most marvellous man of the age,' then let frim be consigned to the oblivion from which he smerged.

then let him be consigned to be considered, a man of emerged.

Edison is a great man, a Sapeleon in science, a man of marvellous deeds, as a merican, and Americans will not brook detamation of him. They are ground of him, and well may they be.

Railway, Dec. 22.

## The Bible for Beecher.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Shr. Henry Ward Beecher finds fault with the King James edition of the Bible, published by the American Bible Society, and ciety which prints such a notoriously false version."

Now, the question arises, what version of the Bible does Mr. Beecher want? He does not want the Danay versus Mr. Beecher want! He does not want the Donay version—that is Catholic. He does not want the Synod of Dort's Bibla, which contained many of the conteased passages of King Jine. The does not want the Valgate, for that is in Latinum. The does not want the Valgate, for that is in Latinum. The highest he want!

Two handred years are the wife of an Oxford printer, srompted by the devil, rose from sleep, and woing into her husband's composing room, where an editinal by ready for the secondary from the seventh commandment the dinks word words. I make no doubt that it would enter the dinks which his price of it is do not, it would certainly chime with his price of printer might be induced to reprint the "saulterous" hible for Mr. Recoher's benefit. It ought to have a large sale in Plymouth Church.

A Remarkable Narrative. To the Editor of The Suk-Sir: A gentleman being in need of a dollar came in to a friend in a store in Hudson street and requested the loan. His friend was in as imprecutions a state as the bor-His friend was in as impectations a state of the content of the co

The Bowery Branch Y. M. C. A., 134 Bowery, are greatly straitened in relief work for want of inoney. The work of the spring and summer exhausted their treasurs, so they began the winter \$500 in debt. \$400 of this was met by a donation. At present, on this account, they are compelled to limit the men they help to one meal a day.

They relieve only able bodied men who may be tem-They relieve only able-bodied men who may be temporarily destitute, by providing them food, ledging, personal advice, and direction as to the best methods of procuring employment.

Their relief is given on the premises, and, being only for a limited term, the possibility of imposition is largely avoided.

They do not give money.

They investigate the reference of all applicants.

As far as possible they provide employment, or persuade men to return to their homes away from the city. The sack are helped to enter the hospitals. Money given the relief purposes is not used for salarine but is expended for the relief department. Over 1.280 different men of assisted every year. Bonatons of money, food, or cleaning may be sent to the Rev. John Dody, 134 Bowery, cleaning may be sent to the Rev. John Dody, 134 Bowery.

Gansevoort Market was formally opened yesterday. It stands on a plot of about twenty-five acres, bounded by Tenth avenue, Gauss veort and Little Twellth he latter ground, which was once an island, stood the old Fort Gaussevoort, long ago obliterated. The inter-ne-diate water was filled in by the city to the line of Washdiate water was filled in by the city to the line of Washisston street, the northern extremity of which ends between Ninth and Tenth avenues, near Lattie Twelfth street. The city soil the land twenty years ago for \$100,000 to a company which proposed to erects market there, but it failed. They repurchased the land under the Tweed regime for the proposed to a \$500,000, with the view of usage it for a highly had since cost about \$250,000 more. The Hadson Railled and the second once had a freight depet on the syst and subsequently like Bieccker street railroad had its terminus and subject there. At the incheson vesterday (der.) Ariam said that a luiding would soon be erected for retail purposes on land between the market and the North Kiver, as soon as leases to lumber dealers and others could be bought.

### Tammany Troubles in Louisiana. From the St. Timmany Furnier.

In the court room last Thursday evening, aring the argument in a certain case, the learnest comduring the argument in a certain case, the learned com-sellors became unduly sacired, and proceeded to "g for "each other regardless of the established rules pre-scribed by Kentand Blackstone. From expounding the law they proceeded to pound each other. The Judg-fined the eminent centlement \$25 each.

### Religious Fraud Progressing. From the Courier Journal.

The Sanctification ists have received light to build a talerance at Denison, Tex. The revolution indicated Dr. Fernosen as the party who is to furnish the means. The Dector's family in Navarro County have taken legal steps to prevent this appropriation of his property. The band holds large and servent meetings at

### Pence Amured. From the Brebon Couries

Hanian and Courtney are perfect Christians.

Sweet potatoes are raised in Los Anreles County, Cal., weighing 20 p. -At a charity fair in Springfield, Mass.

BUNBEAMS.

all the lettery schemes have been withdrawn, "in de

At Gateshead, England, a case has come

At Gatesilead, England, a case has come to light of a temate Fagin, who of a clerk, who compelled her children, by dreadful threats, to pick pockets.

—A Mrs. Buller, a fashionable lady of London society, went to the Carton, her hisbards club, asked for his letters, opened them, and such type divide a compelled by a diverse. From the time of Eve ladies have made themselves

miserable by gratifying their carriedty

The Cutholic Times reprarks that amid all the brilliant and sweening donunciations against Jesuits thas never met with a bill of particulars as to their offences, and calls upon Protestants to tell in plain terms what evil things fessits to and have done.

-When Grant landed at San Francisco from his tour around the world, the first theatrical per-formance he was taken to was "Pinafore." He ground the continent, and again a theatrical performance was in order; after thinking over what treat to give him they

took him to " Pinafore." -Provisions were never so dear before as at present in Naples, and the Mayor and his same are investigating the charges of the grocers, butchers, bak-ers, and candlestick makers. Milan is also suffering from exorbitant prices in meats. Every large city in Italy is in fact complaining over the cost of the princ necessarie of life to the poorer citizens.

-It is thought a pretty good joke in Paris that both Mr. Gambetta and his secretary should have forgotten, when they moved into the Palais Fourbon, te make the declaration of their change of residence re-quired by the law. If the law is enforced they must pay double taxes on their twelve horses and five carriag by way of a reminder to be more thoughtful next time

-The lowest point to which wages have yet fallen is fire cents an hoar, and the places where this has occurred are Hartford, Conn., and Providence, R. L. two of the wenithiest cities in the country. When the poor of those cities apply to the authorities for reint they are required to earn it by schoping kindling wood in the municipal wood yards at 50 cents a day, and a workingnan's day down East is ten hours. In one of his recent harangues Jo Cook

expressed indignation and surprise that something of other should have occurred "within such of these cal-tured streets of Baston." We were aware that certain Bostonians, not having the fear of the Queen's Engish before their eyes are in the habit of describing the selves as "cultured;" but it was reserved for Jo Cook to detect the same mysterious peculiarity to the streets of that astonishing city. -The Royal Conservatory of Music at Leipste has brought to notice two highly promising youthful violenists, one a boy of thirteen, named Rhodes, from Philadelphia, and the other a Copen hagen lad of fifteen, named Von Damok. They wert

tried at a concert with the most difficult and archimeat music, and acquitted themselves in such a manner that the German critics say among the moure Withelmie and Joachims these two will surely have a place. -In the new prison at Milan, the prisoners at first made an incessant noise and uprear that being separated from each other in their respective cells. The keeper ordered them to keep-slettee, and wa very much surprised to find that his order was so wel

carried out that the building became as sient as a grave yard. At last he discovered that the prisoners had started telephone communication among themselves by speaking through the numerous tubes by which the buil--The Rev. I. S. Kalloch, Mayor-elect of San Francisco, has published a letter calling upon the Police Commissioners to revoke the license to carry a pastof granted by them to Charles De Young of the Com-ica. He says that De Young's attempt to Kill him shows that it is dangerous to permit him to carry weapons

Dems Kearney has been denied permission to earry a

pistol, and he, therefore, unites with Kalloch in his de-mand upon the Police Commissioners. When Kearney was recently arrested for disturbing a meeting a revolver was found on his person, and this was one of the charges made against him in the Police Court. -The Berlin National Museum has just been enriched by what is declared to be the largest modern group of sculpture extant. The artist is Prof. Gustav Mulier of Coburg, a sculptor long resident at Rome, and he has been engaged upon this work for eleven years. It is a Prométheus group, representing the bound Tran at the moment when the engle first pierces his body with his claws, while two Oceanides, beautiful nade female figures endeavor to loosen his chains. The one tries to ward of the bird, the other sinks down overcome with horror. The conception and execution are said to be very fine, and The conception and execution are sain to be the fluores, especially the female ones, are highly praised. The whole group is medelled out of one black of the fin est and purest Carrara marble, weighing three hundred that it was with difficulty that he was personaled to par

with it. With the exception of the very ronchest out line, the execution of the group is entirely from Prof. Muller's own hand. -An authority in the London Lancet emphatically points out the danger of the morning tub used in cold weather without discretion. He cautious the old and weakly of any age, from the danger of too sudden of too prolonged cold bathing; he exposes the absurdity of the blind latth in reaction; he explains how persons are deluded by producing a facilities reduces by hard rub-bing with a coarse towel. for the circulation thus ex-cifed is only femporary, and the effect of cold on the nerve-centres is masked, not changed, by the device, and, finally, he declares that it is better by far to us warm water to wash with, and to sprinkle the vold lightly, in such quantity as may be most agreeable, it cold of usion does not at once cause florid reduces and a de fined and proper glow. As to cleanliness, it must be patent to everybody who observes how dirty the hands become in cold weather that the cold bath is a mistake. The Zanor points out that "a good wash in slightly warm

water, with plenty of soap, is far better, and has the special advantage of being safe." -Those who in youth read "Sandford and Merton," or in maturer days Mr. Burnand's intriceque thereof, are well aware that Tommy Merton's father was a very wealthy man, a circumstance sufficiently ex-plained by the more fact that he owned large estates in Jamaica: from a similar source the famous Beckford and a host of other millionaires drow their vast wealth. Eman-cipation, however, changed all that and during the years immediately succeeding it estates were actually abar doned from sheer mability to get them cultivated. Since then Jamaica has in great part changed ownership through the action of an Encombered Estates Court, and although the planters have in many cases been able t live in great case, there has been very little wealth accumulated, the labor difficulty having continued. But now a change for the better is taking place through the suc cessful importation of cooffes, who take very kindly b the country, and are disposed to remain at the expiration of their term of service. They are, moreover, from a political point of view, a great acquisition, inasmuch a they serve as a neutral element betwist white and black. They are neat in their ways, fond of gardening, and their flower-clad homes present a very agreeable contrast to the squalid buts of the negroes. If the coolie emigrapor

is stendily successful, Jamaica property will be looking a

-English manufacturers in hearly all fines of goods have had their trade seriously estimate in their own markets by our improved machinery and methods. Some of them have had the grace to acknowledge this, while others, with traditional conservation walk blindly in the old way. Even when they have the new tools, they use them as far an possible in the same way they have followed for years with their obsolets enes. A machine firm in Philadelphia a short time ago sold a bull-cutting machine to go to Manchester, which would do more than double the work of English ma-chines. Pull instructions were sent for its operation, so hat no error could be made, and in doe time wood was received that the tool was at work and highly approved. Some months afterward one of the firm who made the ma-chine was in Manchester, and went to see the test. Your surprise, he found it not doing more than hall the work a should and not at all up to its enpacity. On inquirio, only they did not make the machine work faster, he was tall that it wouldn't do; it was running as fast as their log tish machines ran thon, and a higher speed would real! in its destruction. He finally persuaded the operators to drive the machine up to its require rate, which aller many objections, they did; but such is the force of comservation that they continued to declare it would spec-tly destroy itself in daily work. -One night, at the close of last mouth,

200 ex-convicts met at a mission chapei in a mean street of a low district in London for the third annual support of An association devoted to the aid of discharged prisoners A member of this mission attends every morning at one of the chief city prisons and invites discharged precises to breakfast, after which the question of what can be done to help them is considered. During the past year a 50% breakfasts have been given, 172 men were placed at work, 50 sent to sea, 18 to various refuge. The had their railroad fare paid to their homes 25 are in the bome of the association, and ill have been expelled or have absconded from it. In this city there is a similar association, but, unfortunately, it does not seem ref) effective, to judge by the statements which are made by prisoners, who declare that they are almost driven back to evil courses by inability to find work. One grist difficulty lies in the repugnance of employees to work with ex prisoners. But a little tact and decision might other surmount this. Some years are an old English centlement took into his service a roung footman who had under very hard circumstances, been for a brief fore inprisoned. One day the housekeeper came, with diserv face, to announce the navial fact that she "consists" for main in the house with a man who she found had been in juil." Sir Charles looked up from his book and merry said, "Well, then, you'd tetter go." Almost our saids with indignation, Mrs. Marmalade gasted mit. But Corker (the hutler) says he can't a hear it, wither sir Charles "But to this clincher, as she surprised, for Charles merely replied, Well, then, he'd better on, too-now, that call do." Both remained, and the proof toonan was left to peace.